CARNEGIE FOR ROOSEVELT.

IN ON THE CELTIC, WITH JOHN MORLEY AS HIS GUEST.

Expects to See the Filipinos Free and Wants the Tariff Revised, but by the Republicans-Moriey to See President-Tips for Other English Visitors.

The White Star storm defier Celtic was the first of the trio of liners due on Saturday that got into dock yesterday morning. She left the Cunarder Umbria and the American liner St. Paul, which in normal weather are usually ahead of her, far astern. She did pitch a bit and roll a mere trifle in the few days when the seas were tallest and the gale tore frills from the combers and tossed them, like the pelting torrent of a horizontal rainstorm, aboard, but she reeled off the knots almost in the fashion that she does when the floor looks

On Friday night when the wind was having a piping concert of its own, the ship's concert w held on the boat deck, just below the place where the skipper stands to take note of things ahead or on the bows and direct the movements of the ship. The Celtic is very big and has bilge keels and a beam that puts the ships that were in her wake, to shame. The dance went on and the yeasty sea away below seemed not to be any more connected with the ship than the foundation of a skyscraper does to it in the same sort of

Even John Morley, author and Parliamentarian, who is close to seventy, felt little inconvenience, although the last time he crossed the Atlantic westward was thirty-five years ago, when New York was just a dimly lighted, dirty town, and the present SUN building one of its loftiest

Mr. Morley did not appear on deck while the great ship was coming up the bay, being a late riser, and did not see the lofty towers that he has seen in picture books and papers. When he rolled away in an automobile with a fellow voyager, Andrew Carnegie, whose guest he will be while he is in the city, his eyes bulged with wonder at the transformation. New York had really grown altogether beyond his conception and seemed like a glimpse of the charmed city of Bagdad, with a few hundred yards added to the height of temples and things.

Mr. Carnegie was prepared, as he usually is, to talk to the group of newspaper men that inevitably come up from Quarantine with him. He greeted them cheerily as "boys," and listened attentively to all their questions, answering all but a few that seemed to look like contributions to the puzzle department.

Mr. Carnegie declared that he had the greatest respect for Judge Parker, but said that he was a Republican and would advocate the election of Mr. Roosevelt. "I will not be able to vote," he said, "but Mr. Roosevelt will have my prayers."

"What do you think of the ovation to Mr. Cleveland at the meeting in New York on Friday night?"

This question was inspired by a remark of Mr. Carnegie that he had received the newspapers for the last several days from a pilot who boarded the Celtic off Sandy Hook, and that he had read about the meeting and was in touch with the latest American news positical and otherwise.

ing and was in touch with the latest American news, political and otherwise.

Mr. Carnegie answered: "I have the greatest respect for anything that great and good man has to say. He is a splendid specimen of American manhood and deserved the ovation given to him. As long as the American people are influenced by such ideas as possess Mr. Cleveland all will be well."

About the tariff Mr. Carnegie said:

all will be well."

About the tariff Mr. Carnegie said:
"It seems to me that the Republican party is the one to revise the tariff when revision becomes necessary. I should like to see the duty taken off industries that do not need it and put on those that do. I have been always a tariff reformer and if I were President I should make an effort to secure tariff reform."

"I am glad Judge Taft is going down there. Mr. Roosevelt has made a wise choice in the selection of Judge Taft, and is simply following out the ideas of Mr. McKinley."

"Do you think the Philippines should be free?"

"I stand by Mr. Root on this question and echo everything he has said. It would be a great blessing for the Philippines if we should give them their independence and it would be a still greater blessing for the American people. The Filipinos will be free, however, no matter what party is concernded to it." opposed to it."
"Do you think there is any great danger from militarism in America?"
"Yes, I think there is a great deal. Things

"Yes, I think there is a great deal. Things have come to a pretty pass when the American ideal is to fall to the level of that of the nations of Europe. Fortunately, the President favors the Hague tribunal. I believe that he really is a man of peace. I have great doubt about the wisdom of calling a peace conference at this time, when two great Powers are trying to destroy each other. I am glad to hear that Secretary Hay is to remain in the Cabinet. As Lincoln said of Stanton, 'He always did right.'"

Mr. Carnegie said this about the war in the Far East:

"I have a large sympathy for the Japs, as most of us have for the under dog, especially if he is little. But I am convinced that the Russians are going to win. We must remember that the Japs made the first attack. The Russians did not start the war actually. I believe that the Russians have been and are sincere in their ad-

sians have been and are sincere in their advocacy of peace."

Mr. Morley, who stood beside Mr. Carnegie during the interview, looked at the reporters with a curlosity that seemed to be not unmixed with a dim sort of fear, and became much interested when the question. "What do the English people think of Mr. Roosevelt?" was put to the ironmaster, who answered with solemnity: "I must say that Mr. Roosevelt has taken possession of the imagination of the English people (here Mr. Morley smiled and nodded). They look upon him as a striking figure in American politics and literature, and all of them are proud of him."

Mr. Carnegie said that although he was opposed to militarism, which was supposed

Mr. Carnegie said that although he was opposed to militarism, which was supposed to be typified by the Republican party, he was a strong party man and believed that he could exert more influence for good by being loyal to his party than by following the example of some of his friends who intended to vote for Parker. "I hope." said Mr. Carnegie, "that Mr. Roosevelt will not get too many votes, for next to a good government is a strong opposition."

As Mr. Carnegie started for his automobile with his wife, daughter and John Morley, somebody presented an enormous bunch of American Beauty roses to Mrs. Carnegie. Her husband took charge of them. They filled both his arms, and, while he was admiring them and taking in their perfume, an elderly and late reporter fired this inquiry:

fired this inquiry:
"What do you think of the industrial situation?"

Mr. Carnegie assumed the aspect of a scotch dominie and answered: "Young man, don't you know that this is the Sabbath day?"

Then he jumped into his automobile.

"I am not in favor of lecturing other nations as to what they should or should not do," Mr. Morley said. "If my own country accepts the tariff propositions now before it nobody will be more pleased than the American protectionists. han the American protectionists. It is hardly necessary to say that I am opposed to the proposals."

"How about the Philippines?"

"How about the Philippines?"
It is much easier to get into external expansion than it is to get out of it."

A reporter who was about to ask Mr. ley what he thought of America was headed off in time to change the question to "What do you think of President Roose-velt?" Mr. Morley weighed the question a bit and a president a bit and answered:
"I think he is a man of letters whose

literary work has not unfitted him for practical affairs of state. Naturally, England is much interested in the political situation. As a Liberal I have a great admiration for American institutions. I have been corresponding with President Roosevelt chiefly on literary and historical subjects and have a high regard for him."

Mr. Morley said there was no strong tide in England either in favor of or against Panama. The commercial interests wanted the canal. All over the British provinces there was a growing good feeling for America.

Mr. Morley said that he was going to Ottawa, Canada, where he would be the guest of Lord Minto, and that he would also see Premier Laurier. He expected to address the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg on Founder's Day, Nov. 9, and—here his eyes twinkled—he expected to see President Roosevelt, "either to congratulate him or offer condolences."

Other passengers aboard the Celtic were 100 members of the Levy and Statl with

late him or offer condolences."

Other passengers aboard the Celtic were 100 members of the Iron and Steel Institute, including Sir James Kitson, Sir James A. Power, Mayor of Waterford; Sir David Stewart, and R. A. Hadfield of Sheffield, who will succeed Mr. Carnegie as president of the Iron and Steel Institute. Sir James Kitson will present the Bessemer gold medal to Mr. Carnegie at the opening session of the institute at Sherry's to-night, "in recognition of his great services to the iron and steel trades of the world."

Each British delegate will receive a book of instructions that will tell him what to do in America. Among the instructions are these:

"Top hats will not be needed after leaving New York."

"Top hats will not be needed after leaving New York."

"American railway cars are heated and rugs are not required."

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, "fighting vicar of Hexton," who was a passenger by the Celtic, regretted that he can no longer tell his friends the time. He said that his gold watch had been seized by the British Government for the payment of the school rate, which he opposed. His mission is to establish a brand new religion, or, rather, "the old religion advocated by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount." Only folks of peaceful habits can be members of the church, which proposes to follow literally the injunction to return good for evil. No persons engaged in warfare or belonging to any military or naval organization will be eligible to Mr. Fillingham's new church.

Other passengers by the Celtic were

will be eligible to Mr. Fillingham's new church.

Other passengers by the Celtic were Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin, Wallace Alexander, Mrs. George Bliss, Lady Cook, W. H. Davies, Mrs. A. J. Drexel, James Duffield, John Fellows, Sir Walter Foster, M. P.; Frank Frick, Archibald P. Head, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Holliday, Major A. M. Kennard, Andrew Lamberton, George Lauder, Cumming MacDona, M. P.; Mrs. Charles Ogden, H. Kilburn Scott, H. G. Turner, R. G. Woodward, Marmaduke Wardlow, Baron E. De Tuyll of the Dutch Embassy at Washington and Baroness E. De Tuyll. Aboard the Cunarder Umbria were; T. M. Alcock, C. M. Davis, Samuel Huxley, A. J. Ledwith, Robert Spencer Nairn, Edwin L. Thomas and F. W. C. Whyte.

Some of the St. Paul's passengers were: John J. Cone, William D. Craven, John G. Dorrance, Col. James Elverson, Ernest Hayward Fairbanks, Baron Victor de Fock, De Lancey Kanejay, George A. Kessler,

De Lancey KaneJay, George A. Kessler, Joseph J. Martin, Lawrence Perin, Dr. Charles G. Porter, J. Moylan Thomas, Henry Wellington Wick and Arthur V.

GEN. MILES TAKES UP THE PEN. Letter From Cold Spring in the Interest of Parker's Election.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles has written from Cold Spring to Col. Finley Anderson a letter, from which these are extracts:

I realize that all our fellow citizens are about to exercise the rights and privileges of the elective franchise, many of them for the last time, and many of their sons and grandsons for the first. Ever since our Government was estab-

lished by the fathers, it has been maintained by emineut statesmen, heroic patriots and loyal citizens through all the vicissitudes of the past century.

The history of our country shows that for more than one hundred years political parties have existed; and now to assume that there is but one party, composed of approximately one-half of the voters, that is fit or qualified to administer the executive branch of the Government, and that even in that party there is but one man qualified to hold the highest position, is utterly unwarranted, and, in fact, a serious reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American citizen. lished by the fathers, it has been maintained

the highest position, is utterly unwarranted, and, in fact, a serious reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American citizen.

The theory that we must hold in absolute subjection for an indefinite term of years the millions of people on the other side of the millions of people on the other side of the millions of people on the schooling for the people of the republics of the Western Hemisphere who threw off the yoke of oppression and then immediately adopted a system of constitutional government? Not a day, not an hour; and their experience shows that all those countries which have suffered most under despotic rule appreciate best and cherish with the strongest devotion the advantages of liberal government.

Our duty is at home to protect, nourish, comfort and bless our own people.

The change from democracy to despotism is slow, subtle, insidious and fatal. Hence it behooves every patriotic citizen to guard with the utmost care any approach to the restablishment of tyranny.

Our Government is expending between three hundred and four hundred thousand dollars in building a war college at Washington, where the officers of the American army are to learn the responsibilities and duties of soldiers of the republic. We are informed that the first statue, that of Frederick the Great, is to be dedicated during the present month, and it has been publicly and repeatedly announced that this is to be one of four, the others being Alexander the Great, Cassar and Napoleon—all monarchs, all imperialists, and two of them overthrew republics to gain their power.

The Goddess of Liberty, standing high in midair over the Capitol, may well veil her face at such a scene. The spirit of American heroism and fortitude can view the scene from the salient bivouae of 20,000 of our dead comrades on the other side of the Potomac. And so I would ask my comrades and fellow citizens, shall this spirit and sentiment prevail or shall it be discontinued?

Answer that on the 8th of next November.

On the banks of the noble Hudson

Cunneen to Speak Here To-morrow Night. Attorney-General Cunneen will be the chief speaker at a meeting of the Citizens' Independent Democracy at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening. He will reply to some of the Republican defenders of Odell.

A letter from Grover Cleveland will be

The Weather.

Fair weather prevailed over nearly all the country esterday, save for some cloudiness and a few scat tered showers in the Lake regions. The depression which was over the Lakes on The depression which was over the Lakes on Saturday was fast passing to the Northeast and a high pressure moved in from the West with cooler

Freezing temperatures occurred in parts of the of the Eastern districts of 8 to 15 degrees.

of the Eastern districts of 8 to 15 degrees.

The high pressure and cooler weather are likely to dominate the Atlantic States for a day of two with winds blowing off shore.

It was growing somewhat warmer in the extreme Northwest and Southwest.

In this city the day was cloudy and cooler; winds fresh to brisk northwesterly; average humidity barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 29.94, 3 P. M., 29.92,

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table; 1904. . 48 . 47 . 46

Highest temperature, 54 degrees at 2 P. M. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow;

light west winds.
For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair and warmer to-day; showers to-morrow fresh south winds, increasing, For New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in west portion to-morrow; light west

SEARCHED THE WORLD FOR HER

SON FROM RUSSIA FINDS HIS MOTHER IN NEW YORK.

That Is, She Finds Him, in a Crowd, and Knows Him. Whatever Benjamin Franklin Said, Although Her Son Is 20 and Was a Baby When She Left Him.

The climax and happy ending of a queer little story came yesterday in a Jewish tenement at 143 East Broadway, when Gershon Weitzman, a good looking lad of twenty, found the mother for whom he has been searching for years-"looking ever since got sense," says Gershon.

The story begins twenty-one years back in southern Russia, when Gershon Weitzman's mother was married at 14 to a man she didn't like. Her parents forced the match. The boy Gershon was born a year later. Four years after that she ran away from her husband, but he held to the child, helped by her parents. She had a friend n the town-a woman-who wrote to her, telling her how her parents were, and most of all how the child was.

She went to another Russian town where she met a young medical student named Fein. She was of age by that time and she got a divorce from her first husband and married Fein. The month she married. her "friend," who was keeping her informed about her people, wrote that the child was dead. Why the woman did it does not appear. Mr. and Mrs. Fein came to New York, where Fein hoped to study medicine. They had hardly arrived when he died. His widow went to work in a cloak factory.

The child, young Gershon Weitzman, was brought up by his mother's people. He went to school awhile, and got to be a good penman. At the age of 12, he learned from his grandmother that his mother was alive. The next year he went to work as a penman and card writer. From that time on, he made the search for his mother the object of his life. Through all the ghettos of Russia he went, carrying his pack with the pens, inks and cards. Wherever he found a Jewish newspaper, he advertised for his mother. Where there was no newspaper, he saw the rabbis and had his quest read in the congregation. In the town where she married, he found

trace of her. They said she had gone to Germany. He crossed the border into Germany then. He visited Berlin, Dresden, Bremen and smaller towns and found no trace. Everywhere he advertised, saved enough money for railroad fare and went on. Lart year a false clue' led him to Rumania. There, on a country road, he met a pedler from the town in southern Russia where his mother had married again.

"She's gone to the English-London, I think," said the pedler. It appears that America and England were both English

And so to England went Gershon. He advertised there and the notice caught the eye of Morris Beckman. He had known Fein, the second husband.

"They went to America-to New York," Beckman told the boy. So Gershon wrote cards for the London ghetto, until three weeks ago, he had a ticket to America and \$30. As he was a minor and needed so me one here to vouch for him, Beckman gave him a card to Sam Finkelstein, whose address was given as 151 East Broadway, instead of 143.

That mistake caused trouble. At 151 they didn't know Finkelstein. So Gershon Weitzman was held for eight days in the Ellis Island pen.

He might have been sent back if it hadn't been for a Yiddish newspaper. A reporter for this journal found him in the pen and made a fine, scare head story, with a Hebrew job type head which read: "Mutter, Vo Bist Du?" The artice brought Finkelstein, who got young Gershon out of the immigrant pen three days ago. The paper went on printing the story. All the time, Mrs. Fein, once Mrs. Weitzman and Gershon's mother, was living only two blocks away in Henry street.

A neighbor came in yesterday, and showed a newspaper clipping to her. It was the first news she'd had that her son was living. It brought news, too, that her father was dead. The "friend" had never written that. Mrs. Fein fainted.

Benjamin Franklin declared once that a mother wouldn't recognize her own grown child if she hadn't seen him since babyhood. Fifteen or sixteen Finkelsteins and allied relations were in the Finkelstein front parlor yesterday, when a hysterical and excited woman burst into the room. Without the slightest hesitation she pushed past eight other young men and fell on the neck of Gershon Weitzman, crying, "My boy!" and fainted again. The Finkelsteins went out and left them alone together.

The mother and son sat in her rooms in Henry street yesterday and held hands like lovers and laughed and cried while they got acquainted again. The neighbors ambled all the evening through the Finkelstein parlors while Sam told them of this marvel. And the Yiddish newspaper sent for an extra size of job type.

Mrs. Fein is going to take a vacation from the cloak house, while she shows her new son New York. "It's home come back after all my

troubles," she says. PEDLERS AGAINST ODELLISM.

They Pledge Themselves to Vote for Herrick and Parker.

The New York Pedlers' Benevolent Association, composed of East Side pushcart pedlers, held a meeting in their rooms at 66 Sheriff street yesterday afternoon and with loud acclamations and frantic gestures indorsed the national, State and local Democratic tickets. The association has been in existence for ten years and has never before mixed in political affairs but recently it decided that some action must be taken to preserve the rights of its thousand members.

When the pedlers were having their trouble with Commissioner Woodbury a few weeks ago they appealed through Assemblyman Edward Rosenstein of the Sixteenth district to Gov. Odell, and received no attention whatever from the Governor. That was the principal reason for calling the meeting yesterday, to indorse Gov. Odell's opponent and also the national ticket.

It was hoped that Henry M. Goldfogle. candidate for Congress from the Ninth district, would be able to address the pedlers, but he was detained in Bridgeport, Conn. They were addressed by Gabriel Buchholtz, Assemblyman Edward Rosenstein of the Twelfth district, Nathan

Greenbaum, Assemblyman Samuel Prince of the Sixteenth district, Senator Samuel J. Foley from the Twelfth district and Judge Sanders.

"Cast your ballots against Odellism and for Judge Herrick," said Senator Foley, and 200 bearded street venders burst into

and 200 bearded street venders burst into a storm of applause.

The Senator spoke also of the trouble the pedlers are having with their naturali-zation papers as all due to Republican hostility.

Mayor McClellan's name was applauded enthusiastically. Every man in the association pledged himself to vote for Parker

A LA SPIRITE CORSETS

FOR THE WOMAN OF FASHION

GRAND PRIZE

St. Louis Exposition

Newest Creations from Paris 1904 and 1905 Models

The Corset Endorsed by ALL Dressmakers.

ROW AFTER DEBS MEETING.

RED FLAG STREET PARADE OR-GANIZED SANS PERMIT.

one Policeman Said Disperse and Spero Said No and Was Arrested-It Took More Policemen Than One to Take Him In-Reserves Soon Clear the Streets.

Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the Social Democratic party for President, talked to 3,000 men, women and children in the Academy of Music yesterday. When the meeting broke up at 6 o'clock the crowd poured into the street and formed a parade, with Joseph Spero, a cigarmaker of 121 East 112th street, at the head. Cheering and shouting, they marched to Second avenue and Second street waving red flags decorated with a torch-bearing arm.

Policeman Doyle held them up and wanted to know if they had a permit to parade on Sunday. Spero said they hadn't, but that they were American citizens and knew their rights. Doyle insisted that the parade disperse and Spero stood on his rights to neglect the ordinance and was arrested. Then Jacob Panken butted in and ordered Doyle to release Spero. Nothing came of the demand, and Panken, Doyle says, turned to the crowd and shouted: Down with the police!"

They charged Doyle, still holding to his prisoner, and forced him against the side of a trolley car that had been blocked in Second avenue. Doyle cut the air with his nightstick, not wishing to break any heads, and blew his whistle. More cops came and both Spero and Panken were taken to the Fifth street station.

The crowd followed, swarmed into the station house and clamored for the men's release. The reserves were called out to clear the street. Poth Spero and Panken were locked up.

Debs was the leader of the American Railway Union strike in Illinois in President Cleveland's administration, and was sentenced to jail for six months for contempt in violating an injunction issued against him and others restraining them from combining and conspiring to hinder interstate traffic or the movement of United States mails. Debs, as one of the speakers at the meeting put it, "went to jail a union man and came out a Socialist."

and screamed until it was actually out of breath. Nearly every person in the audience had a flag, blood red, on which was the party's emblem, a hand holding a naming torch. These the crowd waved as the candidate came to the front of the platform, until the whole place seemed to be a moving sea of red. Here and there American flags appeared, while the boxes and walls were decorated with the red banners of trades unions. An admission fee was charged, and men went about in the audience with pamphlets crying: "Music and Socialism, the Joys of the

He declared that there never had been He declared that there never had been a free people, a civilized nation, a real republic on the earth. Human society had always consisted of masters and slaves, and the slaves had always been and are to-day the foundation stones of the social fabric. The 25,000,000 of wage workers in this country, he said, were 25,000,000 of twentieth century slaves.

Although two in name, the Republican and Democratic parties were one and the same party, the party of capitalism. The Populists and the Prohibition party also might be included with them, he thought.

The Socialist party, he announced, com-

The Socialist party, he announced, comprehends the magnitude of its task and has the patience of preliminary defeat and the faith of ultimate victory. It will not fuse with any other party, and it would rather die than compromise. But what would it really do if Debs were elected? "It would overthrow capitalism, emanci-pate the working classes, elevate woman to her true place in the social world, reto ner true place in the social world, re-construct society, give employment to the working classes by the working classes, proclaim freedom for labor throughout the world and build up a superstructure which would mean a higher humanity than the world has ever known."

The party, Debs said, was not a "party of reform, but a party of revolution, peace ful

reform, but a party of revolution, peaceful revolution," and for it the capitalist move-ment, which had fufilled its mission, must

Other speakers were Dr. Howard Gibbs of Boston, John W. Brown, one of the or-ganizers of the party and Morris Brown, a member of the Cigarmakers' Union of this city. Morris Brown gave it as his opinion that there was a conspiracy among the press of the city to keep the fact of the existence of the Social Democratic party existence of the Social from the public. Comrade Howard Gibbs from Boston thought that arbitration of labor ques-tions was merely a flaxseed poultice on a

lestering sore.
"John Mitchell and President Roosevelt,"
"John Mitchell and President Roosevelt," "John Mitchell and President Roosevelt," said he, "may sit down to their seven course dinners; Samuel Gompers and Grover Cleveland may hobnob, and Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Potter may rub their ecclesiastical noses together, but the war must go on and be fought cut to the bitter end." In Boston, he said, the capitalist Lion and the Labor Lamb lay down together in the green fields of arbitration, but the "Labor Lamb was in the Lion's belly."

John W. Brown, who looks like Jim Corbett and pronounces Democrats "Dimicrats" said that God in his Divine wisdom said, "Let there be light," but John D. Rockefeller said, "Nit, not till you pay me."

FOUR STIFLED BY GAS.

One Is Dead and the Other Three Have Long Been Unconscious.

Four Italians who lodged in the Union Hotel, 730 Westchester avenue, were found unconscious in bed vesterday with the gas turned on. Joseph Brenzi died yesterday afternoon. The other three are Anthony Brett, his brother Vito and Dominick Caruso All were unconscious late last night in Leb-anon Hospital. The four were laborers employed on the subway. They had been drinking on Saturday night.

HEARST AND BAKER STICK.

Are Populists as Well as Democratic Can-

William R. Hearst, despite the injunction ssued by Leader Charles F. Murphy that candidates who accepted nominations from Tammany must not run on the Populist ticket, has not declined the Pops' indorsement, as have Charles A. Towne, William Sulzer and M. F. Laughman.

Mr. Murphy did not favor the renomination of Mr. Hearst and withdrew his opposition at the personal request of Judge Parker, who was anxious to harmonize all interests in the Democratic ranks in this

Robert Baker of Brooklyn, who has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress and who was informed by the Populists that they would indorse him, has also failed to send a refusal to have his name appear on the Populist ballot.

The Populist State committee met yesterday at the Hoffman House and named a sub-committee to fill the vacancies on their ticket caused by the declination of Messrs. Fowne, Sulzer and Loughman.

OPEN LETTER TO HIGGINS.

Frank A. Fetter Asks: "Are You or Are You Not Running on Odell's Charities Record?' Frank A. Fetter, chairman of the committee on politics of the New York Charities Conference and professor of political economy and finance at Cornell, has written an open letter to Frank W. Higgins,

in which he says:

The principle of non-partisan management of our State benevolent institutions is an issue in this campaign, and as chairman of the conference committee on partisan politics I feel it my personal duty (without involving the conference of charities or the other members of the committee) to call your attention to certain facts touching the recent policy regarding our State institutions and affecting their future welfare. Though "this is a campaign of recollection," it should also be a campaign of education.

Had the protests of many Republicans against the Odell charity legislation been heeded or even printed in the party organs to which the protests were presented two years ago, the evil might then have been prevented and the leading randidates on the Republican State ticket would not now find themselves in such a difficult position. At last it is generally recognized that the attempt to make the benevolent institutions a wheel in the partisan machine is not only bad morals, but blundering politics. The swork of education must go on until the non-partisan management of our State institutions is established so firmly that no party dares to assail it.

There is much doubt, sir, in the minds of

man and came out a Socialist."

When Debs entered the Academy Comrade Charles Bach, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of this State, was speaking. As the crowd caught sight of the bald head of Debs it arose, cheered and yelled is established so firmly that no party dares to sassail it. There is much doubt, sir, in the minds of the public as to your precise convictions and purposes regarding the management of the present administration toward the benevolent institutions? Are you or are you not running on the Odell record in this matter? Your friends are insisting that you are in no way responsible for the misdeeds of Gov Odell, and they declare that you are the issue "no one else's record is an issue in this cam

Strenuous efforts are being made to con-Strenuous efforts are being made to convince the doubting that you were not the choice of your campaign manager. Despite all this protestation many still fear that they are witnessing a bit of amateur theatricals, in which, for the entertainment of the public, you are playing the rôle of here with your kind friend "the dark villain" of the melodrama.

And friend the dark viliain of the melo-drama.

This question of the State benevolent in-stitutions is, happily, to a large and steadily increasing number of voters the paramount issue in the State campaign. In view of the facts, you can not be surprised that such citizens should expect from you on this issue the most unequivocal and emphatic assur-ances.

citizens should expect from you on this issue the most unequivocal and emphatic assurances.

In view of your support of the Odell charity legislation at every stage of its progress and upon every vote, it is not enough to disavow his policy in general terms. It is for you to confeas either that you then lacked the independence to oppose what your judgment disapprove or that you were then mistaken and will, if given an opportunity, seek in every way possible to repair your error. Repentance and confession must precede forgiveness. In view of the grave reasons to doubt your power, if elected, to act contrary to the wishes of the political manager to whom your nomination was due, something besides mere words is needed to convince the public of your independence.

It has been boasted by your friends that you "would eat that tax;" but as yet you have merely snapped and snarled at it, while the owner of the tag, quite unmoved, has kept his firm grip on the collar. It is a vital question whether Chairman Odell is stronger than you and the Republican party, or whether you, supported by the great mass of Republicans and by the State and national committees, can prove yourself stronger than he is.

There is just one kind of evidence other

There is just one kind of evidence other than words that you can offer in this case. If you and the State committee can compel Chairman Odell to resign at once from the place which he now holds in such an unseemly manner, it will indicate that you are free to redeem the promises you are making.

free to redeem the promises you are making.
Such an event would fittingly evidence the downfall of a direful policy. It would inspire with a new hope the friends of honest administration in the benevolent institutions of the State. But if, on the contrary, this campaign closes with your present manager still with the Republican State organization in his grasp it will, to thoughtful men, be conclusive proof that he is stronger than you are.

conclusive proof that he is stronger than you are.

If Mr. Odell retains the chairmanship, you would better, Mr. Higgins, devote the remaining two weeks of this campaign to a eulogy of his administration, which at present neither you nor any one else has the hardihood to defend. In the interest of the State and of the nation may you choose wisely, for choose you must or stand condemned.

Candidate Higgins to Speak at Noon. Frank W. Higgins, Governor-Chairman Odell's candidate for Governor, will be in town early this morning to remain until next Thursday, when he will start out on another tour of the State which will take up his time until the Saturday before elec-tion. He will speak to-day at the noon meeting of the Roosevelt and Fairbanks Commercial League at 596 Broadway.

WITH A SHOT ACROSS THE BOW. Duck Shooters Brought To in the Lower Bay by Warden Hawkins.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 23 .- Loiterers along the Newark Bay shore this afternoon saw a hot race between the naphtha launch owned by State Game Warden Hawkins and a launch in which were eleven men whom the warden had spotted shooting ducks contrary to law. The warden could not catch up with the offenders, so he fired two shots from his gun across the bow of the other boat and brought her to a standstill. The eleven were taken before Recorder Lazarus in Bayonne and fixed \$23.80 each. fined \$23.80 each.



Distinctive

Winter Overcoats for Men.

Ready-for-Service.

Every edict that the master designers sponsor is honored in the new models, of which we present a representative series ready-for-service. There are the new Box Coats with velvet collar and broad lapels, 42 inches long in conservative and extreme widths, 46 inches long in medium and extreme widths, and 52 inches long in extreme and conservative box effects-\$12.50 to \$55.00. The models which are sure to find the greatest favor are the Double Breasted Box, of which we have 46 and 52 inch extreme models-\$20.00 to \$45.00. The Tourist Coats we present with or without belt, and velvet or self collar, in single or double breasted models, 50 to 53 inches long-\$15.00 to \$45.00. Of Paddock and Paletots we present three single breasted models, and two of the double breasted Surtouts-\$20.00 to \$50.00.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

B. Altman & Co.

Have now in readiness the latest models for Autumn of the

FASSO CORSET.

containing important features which conform to the requirements of the new styles in gowns.

Various materials are used, which include moderate as well as the more costly grades.

Dineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.



Fashionable Costumes for Women.

Inspection is invited to the Unique, Original Model Gowns, displayed on the Second Floor. Each Gown expresses a daintiness that is not quite attained in others. From 3 to 4.30 o'clock P. M. each day this week we will

display various Gowns upon living models. A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

Citizens Independent Democracy

Carnegie Hall, Tucsday, Oct. 25th, AT EIGHT P. M.

SPEAKERS:

HON. CHARLES A. TOWNE, HON. EDWARD A. SWANN. HON. MARTIN W. LITTLETON. HON, JOHN C. CUNNEEN.

PUBLIC INVITED.

cation at Headquarters, Rooms 23 and 25, Hotel Bartholdi. Reserved Parquet Seats Fornished on Appli-

FALSE REGISTRY IN TUCKAHOE? Fifty Names Objected to by Deputy Stecker, One of Morgan's Men.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Oct. 23.-Henry C. Weeks, who has charge of Morgan's Westchester bureau, expected trouble in Tuckahoe last night, so he had six deputies in hoe last night, so he had six deputies in charge of Charles H. Stecker on hand to see that the registry law was enforced.

When the list of reputed voters was presented A. W. Lawrence, a Republican leader, challenged the names. Deputy Stecker backed up Lawrence's objections, so a copy of fifty names was made out and the Morgan men started out to find the men. Deputy Stecker says that eighteen of the Deputy Stecker says that eighteen of the men whose names were presented for regis-tration are known to be dead and twenty others have not lived in Tuckahoe for some

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE general lines of the Sack Suit are well laid down, but no restrictions are placed on the ingenuity and taste of the designer of the garment.

This will be fully understood upon seeing on many of our patrons, or here in the store, the new straight front Sack we have

brought out this Fall.

Its prices range from \$15 to \$40. ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

years. Others were found to have been registered in the First district and out of the entire list only four are said to have a

In North Tarrytown the Morgan men were told that last year's register was a last year's told that last year's register was lost and it was found that an old one was being used, which contained the names of dead men.

W.&J.SLOANE

THE disfigurement of stair rugs and carpets through the use of visible rods or fasteners now almost obsolete, is entirely overcome by the

"INVISIBLE" STAIR ROD

Applicable alike to wood, iron and stone stairs of any width, these rods take a firm but unseen grip of the stair carpet or rug, and so leave its beauty of design and color unmarred We are the sole patentees and

owners of this practical device

BROADWAY & 19th STREET